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C A B B A G E V A R I E T I E S -

DESCRIPTIONS, NAMES, AND SYNONYMS

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CABBAGE VARIETIES - DESCRIPTIONS, NAMES, AND SYNONYMS

Prepared by the Seed Branch, Grain Division
Agricultural Marketing Service

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Seed Act of August 9, 1939, requires that the labeling as to variety of seed shipped in interstate commerce be confined to the recognized variety name. A cabbage variety committee, composed of representatives of the American Seed Trade Association, the State agricultural experiment stations, and the Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, was appointed to serve in an advisory capacity in the preparation of this list of "recognized" cabbage variety names, synonyms, and variety descriptions.

This publication, prepared under the guidance of the committee, provides information to help promote correct labeling of cabbage seed as to variety and prevent confusion in variety names, and to describe very simply the principal varieties of cabbage grown in the United States at present. The descriptions were obtained from plantings of stock seed supplied by some of the principal cabbage growers in the United States. Plantings of the early varieties were made for this purpose at Beltsville, Md., in 1948 and the late varieties were planted at Madison, Wis., in 1949. Descriptions of more varieties may be added from time to time as new varieties are introduced.

The synonyms listed herein are names that have been used in certain locations to the extent that they must be recognized and may be used in place of the original variety names. Renaming varieties, however, merely adds to confusion, and no additional synonyms will be recognized for these varieties in the enforcement of the Federal Seed Act. The use of synonyms should be discouraged, as they serve no useful purpose. The committee has been guided by the basic philosophy that a variety name assigned by persons other than the originator or introducer should not be recognized.

Much of the information on origin and history of the varieties was obtained from Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249, "Cabbage Varieties."

In the variety descriptions average size of the heads is indicated in inches. It should be realized, however, that these measurements may vary considerably due to differences in environmental conditions and cultural practices. The head sizes as shown should give an indication of the relative head sizes of the different varieties. The time from setting plants in the field to market maturity varies considerably for different plantings of the same variety because of varying environmental and cultural factors. Consequently, the time required for maturity cannot be accurately expressed as a certain number of days. Terms used in these descriptions under the heading "Season" may be taken to indicate approximately the following number of days and indicate the relative order of maturity among the different varieties:

First early	65- 70 days
Second early	70- 75 days
Early	75- 80 days
Early midseason	80- 90 days
Midseason	90-100 days
Late midseason	100-105 days
Late	105-110 days
Very late	110-120 days

It is requested that persons, firms, or agencies introducing new varieties inform the Seed Branch, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., in order that the new varieties may be added to this publication, thereby keeping it up to date.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

All Head Early

Season

Early.

Description

Plant size.--Medium.

Leaf.--Medium to medium large, tips extending well above head; margins slightly to much waved; surface, generally smooth, veins prominent; bloom quite conspicuous; light gray-green.

Plant habit.--Spreading; leaves near head erect; stem short; not very uniform.

Head.--Large; 9½ to 10½ inches in diameter; flat to slightly rounded on top; firm.

Regional Adaptation

Hardy for winter culture in the South.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Excellent for general spring planting and for early winter use; well-suited for early kraut manufacture; widely grown for shipment.

Origin and History

There are two notes on the origin and history of All Head Early in the Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249, "Cabbage Varieties." One refers to a Mr. Strang who developed a notably early "strain" of Flat Dutch, which was introduced to the trade as All Head. The second reference states that Mr. David Burpee of W. Atlee Burpee Co. says that Burpee's All Head Early was introduced to their customers in the winter or early spring of 1890 by giving them seed free for trial and that it was first offered for sale under the name of Burpee's All Head Early in their 1891 catalog. It also pointed out that the name All Head has been used as a synonym of Surehead, a much later and otherwise distinct variety from the well-known All Head Early.

Plant habit.--Slightly taller, slightly less uniform than Chieftain Savoy; otherwise resembles Chieftain Savoy.

Head.--Medium large; 8 to 9 inches in diameter; somewhat flattened or drum-shaped to round; outer head leaves, only slightly lighter in color than outer plant leaves; fairly solid.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

For market gardens, shipping, and home gardens; an excellent keeper, of mild, delicate flavor; replaced to a considerable extent by the slightly earlier Chieftain Savoy variety.

Origin and History

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook Separate No. 1581, this variety was developed through selection in the United States from the variety Large Savoy, prior to 1870. The developer and introducer of the variety are not known.

Badger Market

Season

Second early.

Description

Plant size.--Small to medium; slightly smaller to same size as Copenhagen Market Early; about same as Golden Acre.

Leaf.--Small, seldom extending as high as top of head; edges, finely scalloped; surface, smooth and concave; leaf blade, round; gray-blue with moderate bloom.

Plant habit.--Low, compact, neat; short stem.

Head.--Spherical; 5 to 6 inches in diameter; firm.

Regional Adaptation

Suitable especially for muck soils; likely to be too small on light soil unless irrigated.

Disease

Highly resistant to yellows; more tolerant to Mosaic than Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market Early.

Uses

Shipping and home garden.

Origin and History

Bred for a small head by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture from a cross between Racine Market and Globe. Released to the trade in 1953.

Bonanza

Season

Second early to early.

Description

Plant size.--Medium large.

Leaf.--Broad; roundish; nearly smooth; slightly cup-shaped leaves of thick texture; bluish medium green color.

Plant habit.--Short stem, vigorous; head, only slightly exposed.

Head.--Almost round; 6½ inches in diameter and nearly as deep; very solid and compact, with extremely short core; lighter in color than plant leaves.

Regional Adaptation

Especially adapted for the South.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Used in the South where firm, small heads are needed for shipping.

Origin and History

This variety is the result of a very short cored single plant selection made by the Ferry-Morse Seed Company in 1937 from very variable seed samples of Eastern European origin.

Hard heads form very early, making it possible to cut over a long period. The extreme slowness of this variety to produce seed stalks permits holding the crop in the field for some time after maturity.

Bugner

Season

Very late; 3 weeks later than Danish Ballhead; 1 week later than Wisconsin Hollander.

Description

Plant size.--Very large.

Leaf.--Very large; only the leaves immediately surrounding head extend above head; margins, undulate; edges, slightly scalloped; very heavy bloom; surface, smooth to undulate, rounded to broadly rounded.

Plant habit.--Spreading; stem conspicuously longer than others in this group, except Wisconsin Hollander; somewhat variable.

Head.--Large; 10 inches in diameter; 8 inches deep; significantly flattened on top; bottom rounded, moderately compact; outer head leaves smooth, inner ones crumpled; light blue-green at maturity; somewhat coarse.

Regional Adaptation

Grown in some areas of Indiana and Illinois.

Disease

Has secondary or partial resistance to yellows.

Uses

Grown for market, storage and kraut.

Origin and History

Information in USDA Circular No. 776 and Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249 indicate that this variety was developed by Mr. John Bugner of Cook County, Illinois, who introduced it about 1890. It was developed from a chance cross between varieties that have passed out of cultivation. It has much in common with Wisconsin Hollander, but is sufficiently distinct to be classed as a distinct variety.

Charleston Wakefield

Season

Second early; week to 10 days later than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Description

Plant size.--Larger than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Leaf.--Larger than Early Jersey Wakefield; tips of inner plant leaves extend to about top of head; margins, smooth; edges, not scalloped; surface, smooth to slightly undulate; coarse veins; lighter green than Early Jersey Wakefield; leaves few, but more than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Plant habit.--Spreading; resembles Early Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger.

Head.--Medium in size, but rather large for such an early variety; 7 to 9 inches tall; 6 to 7 inches in diameter at base of head; broad heart-shaped; top, a blunt point; sides, straight from top to near base; broader in proportion to height than Early Jersey Wakefield; medium firm.

Regional Adaptation

Grown in the South Atlantic States, particularly in Florida for winter culture.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Grown for home gardens, for early shipping in the South Atlantic States, and for local markets in the South.

Origin and History

The origin of this variety cannot be stated definitely because of conflicting information, according to USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 169 and Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249. The USDA bulletin discounts a report that it originated from a cross between Early Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch, because it shows little or no indication of any Early Flat Dutch characteristics. This reported cross was supposed to have been made at Charleston, South Carolina, by one grower, and at Martins Point, South Carolina, by other growers. The variety reported developed as above is said to have been turned over to Peter Henderson and Co., in 1880 or 1882.

However, the Michigan State College bulletin reports correspondence from Peter Henderson and Co., as stating that their records show John M. Brill of Hempstead, Long Island, New York, to be the originator of the variety, and that it was introduced by Peter Henderson and Co.

in 1880. They reported that the growers near Charleston, South Carolina, demanded a larger type of the Early Jersey Wakefield and for this reason it was called Charleston Wakefield. It is also reported to be the result of selection of Early Jersey Wakefield made on Long Island, the stock of which was sold to F. W. Bolgiano of Washington, D. C., in 1880. This stock is reported to have been introduced by F. W. Bolgiano and Co. under the name of Large Wakefield. The USDA publication, mentioned above, states that inquires have indicated that Large Wakefield was listed by F. W. Bolgiano and Co. in 1880, but that Peter Henderson and Co. did not list Charleston Wakefield until 1891. While it is possible that two very similar varieties could have been developed at about the same time and released through separate trade channels, it hardly seems that such was the case in this instance.

Chieftain Savoy

Season

Early midseason, a little earlier than American Drumhead Savoy.

Description

Plant size.--Medium.

Leaf.--Broad; rounded; uniformly and heavily savoyed; dark olive-green in color.

Plant habit.--Compact; stem short, somewhat shorter than stem of American Drumhead Savoy; similar in appearance to American Drumhead Savoy, but not as large.

Head.--Eight inches in diameter; drumhead type, rounded on top, flat at base; outer head leaves lighter in color than outer plant leaves; whereas, in American Drumhead Savoy, they are dark and about the same color as outer plant leaves; fairly solid.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

For general use, an excellent keeper, and for delicate flavor; stands a long time without bursting.

Origin and History

Developed and introduced by the Ferry-Morse Seed Company. Awarded the All-American Selections Silver Medal in 1938.

Copenhagen Market Early

Season

Second early.

Description

Plant size.--Medium; little larger than Golden Acre.

Leaf.--Small to nearly medium in size; only leaves nearest head extend as high as top of head; margins, smooth and frequently recurved; edges, not scalloped or only slightly scalloped; surface, smooth; frequently cup-shaped; blades round, petioles very small; medium green with little leaf bloom; veins, light in color.

Plant habit.--Low, compact; stem quite short; head prominent.

Head.--Seven inches in diameter; spherical or varying only slightly from spherical; firm.

Regional Adaptation

Grown in the Deep South as a winter crop; grown in the Middle and Northern States, but not adapted to summer culture except at high altitudes or in the Northern States; lacks hardiness and is susceptible to winter injury.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Especially useful as a short season variety for early spring plantings; grown for home garden and market, and for kraut in the extremely northern areas.

Origin and History

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 169, Copenhagen Market was produced by Hjalmar Hartmann and Co., of Copenhagen, Denmark. This firm introduced it in 1909. It is believed by some to be the old German variety, Ditmarscher. The variety was introduced into the United States and first listed by W. Atlee Burpee and Co., of Philadelphia, in 1911. Thomas Madsen is quoted in the Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249 to the effect that the original Copenhagen Market was derived from "Dithmarscher Fruhweisskhol." This latter variety was reportedly the result of continuous selection for earliness out of the earliest stocks of Gluckstadter. The same publication quotes A. W. Van Zanten, of Sluis en Groot's, as follows: "Copenhagen Market was originally

bigger and later than the strain of the present time and was most likely nothing else but early Ditmarsch. Now it is much earlier than this variety."

Remarks

The Copenhagen Market described above is the early one, very similar to, but a little larger and later than, Golden Acre. There are other strains which are later and quite different in appearance from the above-described Copenhagen Market Early; yet they are sometimes sold under the name of Copenhagen Market with no indication that they are not the early variety one may have in mind when he speaks of Copenhagen Market. Sometimes these later, larger strains are sold under such names as Large Late Copenhagen Market, Late Copenhagen Market, Copenhagen Market Second Early and Medium Copenhagen Market. These cabbages range in size, shape, time of maturity and other features all the way from the Copenhagen Market Early as described here to the variety Glory of Enkhuizen. In general, the longer the period to maturity of the strains the more outer leaves they have, the larger the plants and heads, the more leaf bloom they have, and the more the plants lose the characteristic neat, compact appearance of the early strain, due to a somewhat more spreading plant habit, slight blistering of the leaf surface, scalloping of the leaf edges and moderate undulation of the leaf margins.

Copenhagen Market Medium

Season

Early to early midseason.

Description

Plant size.—Intermediate between Copenhagen Market Early and Glory of Enkhuizen.

Leaf.—Medium to large; tips less than height of head to as high as top of head; margins, seldom recurved, wavy, and often scalloped; surface, generally wavy, sometimes smooth; leaf bloom varies, from almost none to medium giving color range from medium green to light green.

Plant habit.—Less compact than Copenhagen Market Early, somewhat variable; stem, short to medium in length.

Head.—Eight inches in diameter; round, varying only slightly toward flattened or oval shape; firm.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Origin and History

As mentioned in the historical note for Copenhagen Market Early, Copenhagen Market was first listed in this country in 1911. Since

that time various strains have been introduced which differed significantly in maturity, size, and other characteristics. These different strains have been listed for the most part simply as Copenhagen Market with no indication as to whether they were the early or late ones. In some instances they were listed as Copenhagen Market Early, Early Copenhagen Market, Medium Copenhagen Market, Late Copenhagen Market, and other designations. This situation caused considerable confusion, and brought complaints that the seed had been mislabeled. Purchasers of seed labeled Copenhagen Market, expecting the early strain, were dissatisfied when they received a late strain; those who desired a late strain were dissatisfied when they received an early strain. Actually there is more difference between the very early and the late maturing cabbage labeled Copenhagen Market than there is between some other varieties, bearing entirely distinct names.

In an effort to eliminate the confusion surrounding the use of the term Copenhagen Market, the Cabbage Variety Committee has recommended that the term Copenhagen Market Early be recognized as the name of the early maturing variety, and that Copenhagen Market be recognized as a synonym; also the committee has recommended that the larger later-maturing variety be designated by the term Copenhagen Market Medium. This recommendation is followed here.

Danish Ballhead

Season

Late, but not as late as Wisconsin Hollander.

Description

Plant size.--Large.

Leaf.--Large, extending far above top of head; margins, smooth to slightly scalloped; surface, generally smooth; very heavy bloom; silver to bluish in color; outer leaves horizontal; blade, rounded concave, frequently wedge-shaped at base.

Plant habit.--Rather upright, somewhat variable; stem short to medium in length.

Head.--Medium large; spherical to somewhat flattened with broadly rounded top; 7 to 8 inches in diameter; 6 to 7 inches deep; becomes hard early; becomes very hard and heavy with maturity.

Regional Adaptation

Suitable only for cool regions, such as near the Great Lakes, Canadian border, or high altitudes farther south; will not thrive in hot weather.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Grown for late market, shipping, and storage; widely used for kraut.

Origin and History

There are many strains of Danish Ballhead in America, with short, medium, and long stems. The variety as described here is a short-stemmed one developed from the old Danish variety Amager. Actually, the stem is long when compared with the stems of other varieties, but it is short for a plant as large as Danish Ballhead, and when compared to the medium- and long-stemmed Danish Ballheads. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 169, the firm of Hjalmar Hartmann and Co., of Copenhagen, played a part in the introduction of the Amager cabbages into the United States. Danish Ballhead was introduced into the United States by W. Atlee Burpee and Co., of Philadelphia, and first listed by this firm in 1887. The Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249 gives an interesting history of the Danish Ballheads obtained from the literature on the subject as well as correspondence with various authorities. The same bulletin also lists a large number of names by which the short-, medium-, and long-stemmed Danish Ballheads have been known.

Danish Ballhead - Harris' Special

Notes on a stock seed planting of this cabbage at Madison, Wisconsin, when compared to other stock seed plantings of Danish Ballhead show it to be a small headed cabbage of the Danish Ballhead type. It was developed and introduced by the Joseph Harris Company, Inc., of Rochester, New York.

Early Flat Dutch

See "Stein's Flat Dutch."

Early Jersey Wakefield

Season

First early; in season with or slightly later than Golden Acre.

Description

Plant size.--Very small.

Leaf.--Very small; few; tips, lower than top of head; edges characteristically entire; margins, frequently undulate; surface, very smooth; blade, frequently bent backward due to bending of the prominent midrib; some bloom; rather dark green.

Plant habit.--Compact, low; outermost leaves horizontal, remaining leaves at different angles; innermost leaves clasping head; stem short.

Head.--Small; 6½ to 7½ inches tall; 4½ to 5 inches in diameter at base; more sharply pointed than Charleston Wakefield; taller in proportion to greatest diameter than Charleston Wakefield; elongated heart-shaped; medium firm.

Regional Adaptation

Very sensitive to heat; particularly adapted in the South to over-wintering in the field when small.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Widely used as a home garden variety because of its earliness and mild flavor; formerly an outstanding market and shipping variety, but it has now been largely replaced for these purposes by other varieties.

Origin and History

Said to have been first grown in the United States by Francis Brill, of Jersey City, New Jersey, from seed imported from England. The Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249 reports the date for this planting in the United States as about 1830, while the USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 169 sets the date at about 1840. The latter publication states that it has been listed by a number of seed firms in this country since about 1870, and was introduced into this country under the present name of Early Jersey Wakefield.

Ferry's Hollander

Season

Late; same as Improved Wisconsin Ballhead.

Description

Plant size.--Medium large.

Leaf.--Very thick; smooth; margins, only slightly undulate; edges, not scalloped; heavy bloom, grayish; leaves extend above top of head; blades, broadly rounded.

Plant habit.--Compact, erect, but outer leaves nearly horizontal; stem short.

Head.--Medium; about 7 inches in diameter; depth, same or slightly less than diameter; becomes firm when quite young and continues to enlarge for some time.

Regional Adaptation

Said to perform well on muck soil.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Excellent for storage; grown for kraut, home and market gardens, and for shipping.

Origin and History

According to the Michigan State College Special Bulletin No 249, this variety was selected by D. M. Ferry and Co. from an imported strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Selection towards short stems, globular shape, and smaller plants was carried on for several years before 1900, and then introduced by D. M. Ferry as a distinct variety. Later, it was given the name Ferry's Hollander.

Ferry's Round Dutch

Season

Second early.

Description

Plant size.--Small.

Leaf.--Small; few; edges, only slightly scalloped; margins of outer leaves moderately undulate; margins of leaves nearer head conspicuously undulate; surface, smooth; medium green with little or no bloom apparent; veins, conspicuously light colored and large; leaf blade, thick.

Plant habit.--Compact, very low; stem, very short; this character and the flat bottom of the head give head the appearance of actually resting on the ground.

Head.--Small; 5 inches deep; 6 inches in diameter; rounded on top, rather flat across bottom; yellowish green in color, in contrast to the much darker leaf color; hard, becoming hard even when quite small; slow to burst.

Regional Adaptation

Southeastern States.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Market and shipping.

Origin and History

Originated and introduced by the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. According to information from this firm, the history of this variety dates back to the old variety, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, which it had listed in its catalogs as long ago as 1875. Early Dwarf Flat Dutch was an early flattened type of cabbage entirely distinct from the later Flat Dutch varieties such as Premium Late Flat Dutch and Stein's Flat Dutch and had certain desirable qualities, among which was extreme solidity. About 1922, the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. began a breeding program to make this variety round headed and earlier. By 1933, a cabbage had been developed which was "practically round" instead of flattened, and it was given the name Ferry's Round Dutch, which was a more accurate descriptive name of the new variety. Following this, the breeding program was continued at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk in cooperation with the late Dr. H. H. Zimmerly. From this program came a longer standing, larger, rounder Ferry's Round Dutch, which is the variety as it is known today. This variety became popular along the southeastern coast and has constituted a high percentage of the cabbage planted in that area. Stock seed samples of cabbage labeled Early Round Dutch when grown with Ferry's Round Dutch for comparison have proved to be identical. Since the name Early Round Dutch has become rather widely used, it is recognized here as a synonym of Ferry's Round Dutch.

Globe

Season

Midseason; at the same season or slightly later than Glory of Enkhuizen.

Description

Plant size.--Rather large, about like Glory of Enkhuizen.

Leaf.--Medium to large; not wavy; tips, usually well above head; margins, nearly smooth; edges, slightly scalloped; surface, nearly smooth; outer leaves, medium green with moderate bloom; leaves nearer head, lighter grayish green due to heavier bloom.

Plant habit.--Low, spreading; head fairly prominent.

Head.--Eight inches in diameter; spherical; firm.

Regional Adaptation

Same as for Glory of Enkhuizen, but also adapted to areas of yellows infection; not as widely adapted as Copenhagen Market Early because the longer growing period would extend the season into hot weather in some areas where Copenhagen Market Early is adapted.

Disease

Highly resistant to yellows.

Uses

Midseason market, shipping, and kraut manufacture.

Origin and History

Developed from Glory of Enkhuizen at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for a Glory of Enkhuizen type with yellows resistance. Introduced in 1927.

Glory of Enkhuizen

Season

Early midseason to midseason; somewhat irregular in season.

Description

Plant size.--Rather large.

Leaf.--Medium to large; many; tips of leaves near head extend well above top of head; margins, undulate to frilled; edges, scalloped; outer leaves, medium green with little leaf bloom; leaves nearer head have heavier leaf bloom, giving them a lighter grayish green color; leaf surface, somewhat rough.

Plant habit.--Spreading; height and appearance somewhat variable, due, in part, to variation in stem lengths.

Head.--Medium large; round or nearly round; diameter about 8 inches; head hard.

Regional Adaptation

Adapted as a midseason crop in the northern half of the United States, or where only mild daily temperatures occur. Not adapted to winter culture in the South where temperatures are low, because it develops too slowly. Range not as great as that of Copenhagen Market Early; in some areas where Copenhagen Market Early does well, the temperatures become too high for a midseason variety such as Glory of Enkhuizen.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Home garden; kraut manufacture; some market use but often considered too large for shipping and market.

Origin and History

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 169, this variety was originated by Sluis en Groot, of Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, from the old German variety Glückstadter. The original selection was made in 1899, and the variety was offered to the American and European trade in 1902. J. C. Vaughan's Seed Store in Chicago, Illinois, first offered the seed for sale in the United States in 1903.

Golden Acre

Season

First early; as early or a little earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Description

Plant size.--Small to medium; slightly smaller to same size as Copenhagen Market Early.

Leaf.--Small to nearly medium in size; only leaves nearest head may extend as high as top of head; margins, smooth, not undulate, and frequently recurved, especially on leaves nearest head; edges, not scalloped; surface, smooth; frequently concave to the point of being cup-shaped, especially in leaves nearest the head; leaf blades, round; color, medium green with very little leaf bloom; veins, light in color, contrasting conspicuously with green of leaf blade.

Plant habit.--Low compact; neat in appearance; stem quite short; head prominent.

Head.--From 6 to 7 inches in diameter; in general slightly smaller than Copenhagen Market Early; spherical, varying only slightly from this shape; firm; yellowish green, contrasting with medium green of plant leaves.

Regional Adaptation

Adapted for early spring planting in the Northern States. Unsuited for wintering over in areas that have much freezing weather, because it is less hardy to cold and bolts much more readily than the Wakefield varieties.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

A most widely grown early variety for shipping, market and home gardens.

Origin and History

Selected from Copenhagen Market by Thomas Madsen in Denmark and introduced to the American trade by the John A. Saltzer Co. in 1923. This variety resembles Copenhagen Market Early very closely, but the heads are a little smaller and reach maturity a little earlier than Copenhagen Market Early. These slight differences, however, are sufficient to be regarded as highly important by the growers.

Green Acre

Season

Second early; 5 days later than Golden Acre.

Description

Plant size.—A little larger than Golden Acre.

Leaf.—Margins of leaves near head not often recurved as in Golden Acre or Copenhagen Market Early; darker green than Golden Acre.

Plant habit.—Similar to Golden Acre, but has few more leaves; head less conspicuous than in Golden Acre; slightly more erect than Golden Acre.

Head.—Seven inches in diameter; slightly larger and darker green than Golden Acre.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Suitable for market and shipping because it retains its desirable deep green color, giving it a fresh appearance.

Origin and History

A selection out of Golden Acre by the Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Improved Danish No. 22

A variety of Danish Ballhead type developed and introduced by Reed Brothers, cabbage breeders and growers, of Cortland, New York. In trials at Madison, Wisconsin, this variety produced heads which were medium in size and somewhat variable in shape.

Improved Wisconsin All Seasons

Season

Midseason; slightly later than Succession.

Description

Plant size.--Very large.

Leaf.--Very large; rounded; margin, smooth to moderately wavy; surface, moderately wrinkled; bluish green.

Plant habit.--Low and spreading; leaves nearest head extend above top of head; stem, medium in length.

Head.--Large; 10 to 11 inches in diameter; 6 to 7 inches deep; drum-shaped, blue-green.

Disease

Yellows and mosaic resistant.

Uses

Well adapted for kraut and winter use.

Origin and History

Developed at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Improved Wisconsin Ballhead

Season

Late; about a week earlier than Penn State Ballhead.

Description

Plant size.--Large, but not as large as Wisconsin Hollander or Bugner.

Leaf.--Large outer leaves, horizontal to drooping; inner leaves, less erect than other varieties of this group; edges of leaves, slightly scalloped to scalloped; margins, undulate to very undulate; surface, smooth to slightly undulate; blades, broadly rounded; bloom, moderately heavy; blue-green, slightly darker than other varieties of this group.

Plant habit.--Spreading; rather coarse; vigorous.

Head.--Medium large; nearly round; 8 inches in diameter; nearly 8 inches deep; interior leaves closely arranged, little crumpling; firm.

Disease

Resistant to yellows.

Uses

Suitable for shipping, autumn storage, and kraut manufacture.

Origin and History

Developed at the University of Wisconsin by J. C. Walker to eliminate some undesirable characters in Wisconsin Ballhead. The original Wisconsin Ballhead burst too readily, even under good growing conditions, matured earlier than was desired, and had an undesirable yellowish cast to the mature heads. To eliminate these undesirable characters and to introduce a single gene for yellows resistance, it was crossed with Wisconsin Hollander. Selections and back-crossing produced the variety named Improved Wisconsin Ballhead. This was released in 1946 to seed-growing organizations for increase and distribution to the commercial trade. Improved Wisconsin Ballhead has replaced the original Wisconsin Ballhead.

Jersey Queen

Season

First early; matures same time as Early Jersey Wakefield, or slightly later than Golden Acre.

Description

Plant size.--Very small.

Leaf.--Very small, few; tips, lower than top of head; edges, entire to slightly scalloped; margins, smooth or only slightly undulate; blade, smooth, bent back from prominent midvein; some bloom; dark green.

Plant habit.--Compact, low; more uniform than Early Jersey Wakefield; outermost leaves horizontal; remaining leaves at different angles; innermost leaves clasping head; margins, frequently recurved; stem, short.

Head.--Small; same size as Early Jersey Wakefield or slightly smaller; pointed; taller than greatest diameter of head; elongated heart-shaped; medium firm.

Regional Adaptation

More widely adapted than Early Jersey Wakefield because it can be grown in yellows-infected areas.

Disease

Highly resistant to yellows.

Uses

Grown for small, early heads of mild flavor, especially useful in areas of yellows infection.

Origin and History

Developed at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station from Early Jersey Wakefield for yellows resistance. Appearance very similar to Early Jersey Wakefield, but stock seed plantings of these varieties at Beltsville, Maryland, showed Jersey Queen to be more uniform than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Mammoth Rock Red

Season

Late midseason to late.

Description

Plant size.--Very large.

Leaf.--Large; rounded blades; edges entire; margins, smooth to slightly undulate; surface, smooth, conspicuously veined; outer leaves with heavy bloom, giving silver appearance; head leaves, purplish red.

Plant habit.--Spreading, rather uniform; stem length, medium.

Head.--Medium large; 8 inches in diameter; somewhat flattened on top to globe-shaped; very firm; deep purplish red.

Regional Adaptation

Adapted to northern and western areas.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

A storage variety; also for home gardens and market gardens.

Origin and History

An old European variety which has been grown in this country for many years.

Marion Market

Season

Early midseason to midseason.

Description

Plant size.--Large; size of Glory of Enkhuizen to slightly larger.

Leaf.--Medium to large; tips extend above top of head; margins, wavy, many recurved; somewhat scalloped; surface, undulate; bloom, medium; medium green in color.

Plant habit.--Rather erect; less uniform than many varieties; stem, medium in length; heads not as conspicuous as in Copenhagen Market Early.

Head.--Eight inches in diameter; spherical or nearly so; firm.

Disease

Resistant to yellows.

Uses

Grown for market and kraut, and for winter production in the South.

Regional Adaptation

A valuable variety where cabbage must be grown on yellows-infected soil.

Origin and History

Obtained from selections made at Marion, Virginia, in 1921 from stock which was supposed to have been Copenhagen Market. The variety was developed at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station from these selections and was introduced in 1925.

Midseason Market

Season

Early midseason to midseason.

Description

Plant size.--Rather large.

Leaf.--Medium to large; leaves near head extend well above top of head; margins, wavy and scalloped; surface, somewhat rough, wavy; medium bloom; yellowish green; less frilling than Glory of Enkhuizen; margins, smoother.

Plant habit.--Spreading, rather low; leaves nearest head erect; stem short.

Head.--Eight inches in diameter; spherical or nearly so; firm.

Disease.--

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

For kraut, home and market gardens; when close-planted it produces firm, small, globe-shaped heads for shipping.

Origin and History

Developed by D. M. Ferry and Co. from a European variety named Low Late White Amager. It was first listed by this firm in 1920 as Dwarf White Summer, but in 1921 the name was changed to Midseason Market.

Morse's Large Red

Season

Late; in California it is in season with Mammoth Rock Red.

Description

Plant size.--Large.

Leaf.--Large; broad; rather cupped at outer edges; margins, smooth; dark dull green with prominent veins of purplish red.

Plant habit.--Spreading; stout stem, taller than that of Mammoth Rock Red, holds plant well off ground.

Head.--Large; 8 to 10 inches in diameter; thick, flat, or drumhead shape; slightly rounded on top; very firm; dark bright red, not as purplish as Mammoth Rock Red; low core.

Regional Adaptation

Particularly adapted to California; also adapted to the South; tendency for heads to be somewhat open under eastern conditions.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

For fall planting in California where its low core and moderate resistance to bolting permits growing in winter months; for home and market.

Origin and History

A selection made from a local stock of red cabbage of unknown origin. The parent stock was very uneven, but produced some marketable heads during winter months. Developed and introduced by the Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Oakview Ballhead

Season

Late.

Description

Plant size.--Large; spread of about 30 inches.

Leaf.--Very thick; smooth; margins entire, usually with very little waving or frilling; distinct medium bluish-green; somewhat masked by heavy whitish bloom.

Plant habit.--Vigorous; erect, compact; stem short.

Head.--Eight inches in diameter; somewhat larger than Ferry's Hollander; similar to Ferry's Hollander, but slightly flatter and larger when fully matured; interior, well filled and almost clear white; well defined core extends about half length of head; begins to form hard heads in early stage and continues to increase in size and weight if allowed to stand after first market stage; very firm.

Regional Adaptation

Widely used for fall planting along the Atlantic Coast.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Origin and History

Originated and introduced by the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. A selection from Ferry's Hollander. Work to obtain a larger variety of the Ferry's Hollander type was started in 1931 and resulted in the introduction of Oakview Ballhead.

Penn State Ballhead

Season

Late; week later than Improved Wisconsin Ballhead; week earlier than Wisconsin Hollander.

Description

Plant size.--Large; intermediate between Danish Ballhead and Wisconsin Hollander.

Leaf.--Large; broadly rounded; conspicuously veined; margins, flat to undulate; edges, slightly scalloped; surface, smooth to undulate; bloom, very heavy; bluish green.

Plant habit.--Spreading, low; stem short in proportion to plant size; inner plant leaves nearly erect; outer leaves horizontal to drooping.

Head.--Medium large; 8 inches in diameter; distinctly flattened; very firm.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows; reported to be somewhat resistant to black leg.

Uses

A high-yielding variety for kraut and storage.

Origin and History

Developed by Dr. C. E. Myers of Pennsylvania State University. According to Michigan State College Bulletin No. 249, Penn State Ballhead was developed from the line breeding of a single plant of Danish Ballhead variety selected in 1912. A general announcement concerning it was made in 1920, and it was first listed in the 1926 seed catalog of Francis C. Stokes & Co.

Pennvalley

Similar to Penn State Ballhead but has resistance to yellows. Developed at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Experiment Station at State College by Dr. M. L. Odland. It was originated from selections from a cross of Wisconsin Ballhead x Penn State Ballhead and was released in 1952. Less uniform than Penn State Ballhead. Stems, which are longer in general, than those of Penn State Ballhead, are variable in length, usually holding head higher above the ground than in Penn State Ballhead.

Premium Late Flat Dutch

Season

Late midseason to late.

Description

Plant size.--Very large.

Leaf.--Large; broad; margins, moderately waved; surface, slightly to moderately wrinkled; veins, rather prominent; leaf bloom moderate; gray blue; leaves extend well above top of head.

Plant habit.--Rather spreading in proportion to height; stem short; frequently lacking in uniformity.

Head.--Very large; to 12 inches in diameter; 7 inches deep; medium compact; outer head leaves smooth; interior leaves somewhat crumpled; medium firm.

Regional Adaptation

Adapted to regions of cool summers, such as States touching the Great Lakes and the Canadian border. Grown to a limited extent in the South for shipping, but is much smaller under those conditions than is described here; very hardy.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Grown for shipping, for kraut, and for its heavy yield. Its large head size has decreased its popularity on local markets since the demand in recent years has been for smaller heads.

Origin and History

An historical note on this variety in the Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249 states that the name Premium Late Flat Dutch had been used for various strains of late flat cabbage for at least 80 years. The description given here is based on the variety sold under this name at the present time as represented by stock seed samples from the leading cabbage seed producers in the United States and grown at Madison, Wisconsin. The name Late Flat Dutch has been applied to different strains of cabbage, but most of it sold under this name today is the same as Premium Late Flat Dutch, and the two names are regarded as synonymous here.

Racine Market

Season

Second early; slightly later than Copenhagen Market Early.

Description

Plant size.--Small.

Leaf.--Small; margins, recurved as in Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market Early; smooth; cup-shaped; round, short petioles; innermost leaves only extending as high as top of head; bloom gives grayish-green appearance.

Plant habit.--Compact, leaves rather erect; short stem; uniform; except for color resembles Copenhagen Market Early in appearance.

Head.--Six to 7 inches in diameter; spherical or with slight tendency to blunt point; firm.

Regional Adaptation

Heads did not become hard in trials at Beltsville, Maryland.

Disease

Resistant to yellows.

Uses

For use when resistance to yellows is needed to obtain Copenhagen Market Early type. Used for early shipping, kraut, market gardens, and home gardens.

Origin and History

Selected from Copenhagen Market Early. Developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and introduced in 1935.

Red Acre

Season

Early midseason; about same as Glory of Enkhuizen.

Description

Plant size.--Medium; larger than Copenhagen Market Early.

Leaf.--Medium in size; mostly short petioles; margins, frilled and wavy; surface, smooth; leaves nearest head cup-shaped; heavy bloom giving grayish-blue cast to leaves in contrast to purplish-red head.

Plant habit.--Low, rather spreading; mostly short-stemmed; inner leaves about same height as top of head; slighly variable in head and plant characteristics.

Head.--Medium in size; 6 to 7 inches in diameter; globe-shaped varying to slightly oval; deep purplish-red; very firm.

Regional Adaptation

Widely adapted.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Shipping, storing; wherever a short season red cabbage is desired.

Red Danish

Season

Late; slightly earlier than Resistant Red Hollander.

Description

Plant size.--Large.

Leaf.--Large; round; margins, slightly waved and recurved; edges, slightly scalloped; blade, smooth to slightly undulate; green with red veins and ribs, with some red leaf tissue at the base, giving overall red appearance.

Plant habit.--Somewhat spreading, but leaves not drooping; stem, short to medium, a little shorter than in Resistant Red Hollander.

Head.--Almost round but some heads slightly flattened on top; 6 to 7 inches in diameter; slightly larger than Resistant Red Hollander; deep red.

Resistant Detroit

Season

First early; 4 to 7 days later than Golden Acre.

Description

Plant size.--Little larger than Golden Acre.

Leaf.--Similar to Golden Acre, but more narrowly wedged at base, slightly smoother leaf surface and margin.

Head.--Slightly larger than Golden Acre; more green in color than Golden Acre.

Disease

Resistant to yellows.

Uses

For use on yellows infected land; for early markets.

Origin and History

Developed and introduced by the Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Resistant Glory

Season

Early midseason to midseason; about 2 days later than regular Glory of Enkhuizen.

Description

Plant size.--Vigorous; slightly darker green than the regular Glory of Enkhuizen.

Heads.--Globular and firm; slightly larger and darker green than Globe.

Disease

Resistant to yellows.

Uses

For fresh market and kraut.

Origin and History

Work to develop a yellows-resistant Glory of Enkhuizen was started by the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. in 1941.

Resistant Golden Acre

Season

First early; as early as the earliest strains of Golden Acre.

Description

Plant size.--Slightly smaller than Golden Acre.

Leaf.--Outer leaves few, small; roundish, smooth and fairly thick; bluish-green with some bloom.

Plant habit.--Compact; outer leaves rather erect; very short stem.

Head.-- Uniformly round; small; 6 inches in diameter; slightly paler green than plant leaves; compact.

Disease

Resistant to yellows.

Origin and History

Selected from material supplied by Dr. J. C. Walker in 1940. Selection was made for slightly larger head, and uniformity.

Resistant Red Hollander

Season

Late; slightly later than Danish Ballhead.

Description:

Plant size.--Large.

Leaf.--Large, extending well above head; margin, smooth to slightly undulate; edge scalloped; blade, smooth to slightly undulate; deep red.

Plant habit.--Erect; stem medium.

Head.--Spherical; 5 to 6 inches in diameter; deep red.

Regional Adaptation

Same as Danish Ballhead.

Disease

Highly resistant to yellows.

Uses

Shipping, kraut, home garden.

Origin and History

Selected from Red Hollander by W. J. Hansche, Racine, Wisconsin. Introduced about 1925.

Round Red Dutch

Season

Early midseason; same as Red Acre, slightly earlier than Mammoth Rock Red.

Description

Plant size.--Medium large; slightly larger than Red Acre.

Leaf.--Smoother than Mammoth Rock Red; leaves nearest head deeper purplish red than Mammoth Rock Red.

Head.--Globular, 5 to 6 inches in diameter and nearly as deep; about 4 pounds, slightly larger than Red Acre; deep purplish red; very hard and compact.

Regional Adaptation

Produces heads under hot and dry conditions.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Home and market gardens, storage, and shipping.

Origin and History

A single plant selection made in the early thirties for earliness, size, color, and the ability to produce marketable heads under more adverse weather conditions than Red Acre. Developed and introduced by the Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Seneca Ballhead

Similar to Danish Ballhead, but the plant is taller and has a slightly larger head. Originated and introduced by Robson Brothers Seed Co., of Hall, New York.

Stein's Flat Dutch

Season

Midseason; matures about 5 days earlier than Premium Late Flat Dutch.

Description

Plant size.--Large, but smaller than Premium Late Flat Dutch.

Leaf.--Large, broad; margins, moderately waved; surface, slightly to moderately wrinkled; moderate to heavy bloom; gray-blue; extend above top of head.

Plant habit.--Low, spreading; head set low in plant, stem, short to medium; frequently lacking in uniformity.

Head.--Large; 9 to 12 inches in diameter; 6 to 7 inches deep; flat; medium in firmness.

Regional Adaptation.--Widely grown in the Southern States.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

For home and market gardens; grown in winter and spring in South for northern shipment.

Succession

Season

Early midseason to midseason.

Description

Plant size.--Large.

Leaf.--Large; margins, slightly wavy; surface, nearly smooth; lightly covered with bloom; yellow-green to gray-green in color.

Plant habit --Low, spreading; head set low in plant, not very prominent; inner plant leaves quite erect; stem short.

Head.--Large; 10 inches in diameter, 6 to 7 inches deep, drum-shaped, quite firm.

Disease

Susceptible to yellows.

Uses

Used in Texas and the South as an early spring variety for northern shipment; for summer or fall use; a good storage variety.

Origin and History

Succession and All Seasons originally were distinct varieties, introduced by different people. Today, however, the varieties as represented by stock seed samples in trials are identical and are described here as one variety. They are generally regarded as the same and the names are listed as synonyms by many seed firms.

The following historical information on Succession and All Seasons was obtained from the Michigan State College Special Bulletin No. 249 and the United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook Separate No. 1581. Succession was originated by Abraham Van Sicklen (or Van Secklen), of Jamaica, New York, by selection from the variety Early Summer. It was introduced by Peter Henderson and Co. of New York in 1888. All Seasons was introduced under two different names by different people, each apparently without the knowledge that the other had obtained seed of the variety and named it. A Mr. C. L. Allen obtained seed of a new cabbage variety from a Mr. Vandergaw, of Long Island, New York. Mr. J. J. H. Gregory obtained the seed from Mr. Allen and introduced it in 1886 under the name All Seasons. Soon after this, W. Atlee Burpee obtained seed of the same variety from Mr. Vandergaw and introduced it as The Vandergaw. Later, the Burpee firm dropped the name of The Vandergaw and listed the variety as All Seasons. The term The Vandergaw appears to have dropped from usage, and the variety is known today as Succession or All Seasons.

Wisconsin Copenhagen

Season

Early midseason.

Description

Plant size.--Not quite as large as Marion Market.

Leaf.--Medium to large; tips of inner leaves extending above top of head; margins wavy, some recurved; somewhat scalloped; surface, undulate; medium green with moderate bloom.

Plant habit.--Moderately erect; stem medium, slightly shorter than Marion Market; heads not conspicuous as those of Copenhagen Market Early.

Head.--Spherical; 7 to 8 inches in diameter; compact.

Regional Adaptation

Same as Marion Market.

Disease

Highly resistant to yellows.

Uses

Shipping, kraut, and home garden.

Origin and History

Selected from Marion Market and introduced by the Wisconsin Cabbage Seed Co.

Wisconsin Golden Acre

Season

First early.

Description

Plant size.--Small to medium.

Leaf.--Very similar to Golden Acre.

Plant habit.--Very similar to Golden Acre.

Head.--Similar to Golden Acre.

Regional Adaptation

Same as Golden Acre.

Disease

Highly resistant to yellows.

Uses

Shipping and home garden.

Origin and History

Selected from Golden Acre for yellows resistance by United States Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Introduced in 1940.

Wisconsin Hollander

Season

Late; 2 weeks later than Danish Ballhead.

Description

Plant size.--Very large.

Leaf.--Very large; broad; rounded; surface, undulate; margins wavy, and scalloped; veins not conspicuous; heavy bloom, giving leaf a blue-green color.

Plant habit.--Spreading, tall; leaves nearest head erect, extending well above top of head; stem quite long; somewhat lacking in uniformity of maturity and size.

Head.--Medium large; 7½ to 8½ inches in diameter; round generally becoming flattened or broadly rounded across the top; firm.

Regional Adaptation

Chiefly grown in the Middle West.

Disease

Resistant to yellows; originally, yellows resistance was rather low, but now highly resistant strains exist.

Uses

Good variety for storage, shipping, kraut, and late market; can be grown on yellows-infested land.

Origin and History

Developed from yellows resistant plants of Danish Ballhead which survived in field badly infested with yellows in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, in 1910. Original selection and variety development was carried out at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, and the variety was introduced in 1916. When it was found that the yellows resistance was low under certain conditions, it was determined to increase the resistance. This work progressed until high resistance to the disease was attained. In the process of obtaining a yellows resistant variety, Wisconsin Hollander became different from Danish Ballhead in other respects than merely resistance to the disease.

SYNONYMS OF CABBAGE VARIETY NAMES

Synonyms	Variety Names
All Seasons	Succession
Burpees' All Head Early	All Head Early
Charleston	Charleston Wakefield
Condon's Cannon Ball	Copenhagen Market Early
Copenhagen Market	Copenhagen Market Early
Dark Green Copenhagen	Green Acre
Detroit Resistant	Resistant Detroit
Early Flat Dutch	Stein's Flat Dutch
Early Round Dutch	Ferry's Round Dutch
Enkhuizen Glory	Glory of Enkhuizen
Extra Early Copenhagen Market	Copenhagen Market Early
Extra Early Wakefield	Early Jersey Wakefield
Golden Acre Resistant	Resistant Golden Acre
Henderson's Succession	Succession
Improved American Savoy	American Drumhead Savoy
Jersey Wakefield	Early Jersey Wakefield
Large Charleston Wakefield	Charleston Wakefield
Large Jersey	Charleston Wakefield
Large Late Flat Dutch	Premium Late Flat Dutch
Large Wakefield	Charleston Wakefield
Late Flat Dutch	Premium Late Flat Dutch
Long Island Savoy	American Drumhead Savoy
Mammoth Red Rock	Mammoth Rock Red
Peerless Special	Golden Acre
Perfection Drumhead Savoy	American Drumhead Savoy
Perfection Late Savoy	American Drumhead Savoy
Premier	Golden Acre
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	Stein's Flat Dutch
Viking Copenhagen	Copenhagen Market Early
Wisconsin #8	Wisconsin Hollander
Wisconsin All Head	All Head Select
Wisconsin Hollander #8	Wisconsin Hollander

OBSOLETE OR SELDOM USED SYNONYMS

Obsolete Synonyms	Variety Names
All Head	All Head Early
Bugner Wonderful	Bugner
Danish White	Danish Ballhead
Ditmarscher Early	Copenhagen Market Early
D. V. B.	Copenhagen Market Early
Earliest	Early Jersey Wakefield
Earliest of All	Copenhagen Market Early
Early Pointed	Early Jersey Wakefield
Early White	Copenhagen Market Early
European Market	Copenhagen Market Early
Fatunkal	Copenhagen Market Early
Florida Header	Succession
Get There Eli	Early Jersey Wakefield
Headwell	Succession
Henderson's Early Krop	Copenhagen Market Early
Henderson's Early Market	Copenhagen Market Early
Holstein	Glory of Enkhuizen
Holstein Large Round	Glory of Enkhuizen
Imported Hollander	Danish Ballhead
Late White Danish	Danish Ballhead
Leonard's Faultless	All Head Early
Mammoth Red Rock Long Island Strain	Mammoth Rock Red
New Early Market	Copenhagen Market Early
New Greenback	Early Jersey Wakefield
New Superb	Copenhagen Market Early
Tender and True	Early Jersey Wakefield
The Golden Market	Copenhagen Market Early
True Danish Succession	Succession
True Jersey Wakefield	Early Jersey Wakefield
Ye Olde Copenhagen Market	Copenhagen Market Early